

Increasing cases of communicable diseases due to development of resistance to antibiotics

2662. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the year 1996, the number of cases reported for some communicable diseases like dengue fever, JE (Japanese Encephalitis), malaria and even filarial have been consistently on a higher side as compared to the immediately preceding decade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of these diseases and infections once thought to be all but conquered have come back with a vengeance, while some have developed stubborn resistance to antibiotic drugs; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to train the health care workers and the State health departments to meet the need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The decadal data for malaria and lymphatic filariasis does not indicate consistently higher number of cases during the current decade (1996 to 2005) as compared to the preceding decade (1986—1995). The details of number of cases are given at Annexures I to V.

The vector borne diseases namely malaria, Japanese Encephalitis and Chikungunya are seasonal and epidemic prone diseases. The occurrence of these diseases is related to environmental conditions such as rainfall, temperature, humidity and life styles of the people.

The status of number of cases reported from various States/UTs in the country since 1996 for Kala Azar, Dengue and JE are given in the enclosed Statements [(I to V) See below]

(b) Prior to launching of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953, the incidence of malaria was estimated to be about 75 million cases annually with about 0.8 million deaths. The launching of National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958, brought down malaria incidence to 0.1 million cases with no deaths by 1965. Subsequently, there was gradual resurgence of malaria reaching the peak of 6.47 million cases in 1976. The introduction of Modified Plan of Operation brought down the total malaria cases around two million per annum. During the last four years (2002—05), the total malaria

cases ranged between 1.81 and 1.91 million per annum. The other vector borne diseases like Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue and Chikungunya are seasonal and epidemic prone and the details are given in the Annexures. Lymphatic filariasis is a chronic disease which does not exhibit marked variation in succeeding years.

There is no specific drug to treat JE, Dengue and Chikungunya diseases. For the treatment of Malaria, Kala Azar and Filaria specific drugs are available. However, Plasmodium falciparum malaria parasite has developed resistance to the most widely used anti-malaria drug chloroquine in some malaria endemic areas where the second line drug Artesunate plus Sulfadoxine Pyremethamine Combination Therapy (ACT) is used.

(c) Government of India has been undertaking tertiary level (State level), secondary level (district level) and primary level (peripheral level) training for capacity building of health care workers and State health departments in an integrated manner for prevention and control of vector borne diseases.

Statement-I

Status of cases in various States/UTs in the Country for Kala Azar, Dengue and JE Since 1996

(a) Malaria Trends in India from 1986 to 1995

Year	Population in (crores)	Total incidence in (million)	P.falciparum Cases in (million)	Pf%	Deaths due to Malaria
1	2	3	4	5	6
1986	67.69	1.79	0.64	35.75	323
1987	72.53	1.66	0.62	37.75	188
1988	75.70	1.85	0.68	36.76	209
1989	72.07	2.05	0.76	37.07	268
1990	74.42	2.02	0.75	37.13	353
1991	75.16	2.12	0.92	43.40	421

1	2	3	4	5	6
1992	79.01	2.13	0.88	41.31	422
1993	77.94	2.21	0.85	38.46	354
1994	82.18	2.51	0.99	39.44	1122
1995	83.52	2.93	1.14	38.91	1151

(b) Malaria Trends in India from 1996 to 2005

Year	Population in (crores)	Total incidence in (million)	P.falciparum Cases in (million)	Pf%	Deaths due to Malaria
1	2	3	4	5	6
1996	87.29	3.04	1.18	38.82	1010
1997	88.47	2.66	1.01	37.97	879
1998	91.09	2.22	1.03	46.40	664
1999	94.86	2.28	1.14	50.00	1048
2000	97.03	2.03	1.05	51.72	932
2001	98.46	2.08	1.00	48.08	1005
2002	102.56	1.84	0.90	48.91	973
2003	102.71	1.87	0.86	45.99	1006
2004	104.09	1.91	0.89	46.60	949
2005	102.26	1.81	0.81	44.51	940
2006*	102.26	1.04	0.47	45.19	890

*up to 25.11.2006

Statement-II*Filarial Indices in the country*

Year	Number Examined	No.+ve for Mf.	Mf. Rate (%)	No.+ve for Disease	Disease Rate (%)
1986	965351	41305	4.28	23576	2.44
1987	854138	35461	4.15	22843	2.67
1988	2794031	61160	2.19	34213	1.22
1989	2953375	59658	2.02	29829	1.01
1990	3364173	54532	1.62	40348	1.20
1991	3122406	46066	1.48	40032	1.28
1992	3736744	50492	1.35	40262	1.08
1993	3790804	45876	1.21	37720	1.00
1994	3960013	47427	1.20	35219	0.89
1995	3807596	44974	1.18	33527	0.88
1996	2978396	29000	0.97	20641	0.69
1997	2786875	26713	0.96	22627	0.81
1998	2966231	25131	0.85	28027	0.94
1999	2732321	19486	0.71	23688	0.87
2000	2937625	20775	0.71	32993	1.12
2001	2970195	16201	0.55	27871	0.94
2002	4023562	19059	0.47	40553	1.01
2003	3293877	17065	0.52	39122	1.19
2004	3179797	15458	0.49	31696	1.00
2005	2802968	11448	0.41	27291	0.97

Statement-III***Kala Azar Cases and Deaths in the Country***

Year	Cases	Deaths
1992	77102	1419
1993	45459	710
1994	25652	384
1995	22625	277
1996	27049	687
1997	17429	255
1998	13627	226
1999	12886	297
2000	14753	150
2001	12239	213
2002	12140	168
2003	18214	210
2004	24479	155
2005	32803	157
2006*	30285	187

*Up to October, 2006

Statement-IV***Japanese Encephalitis Cases and Deaths in the Country***

Year	Cases	Deaths
1993	1436	558
1994	1243	640
1995	2974	942

Year	Cases	Deaths
1996	2244	593
1997	2516	632
1998	2120	507
1999	3428	680
2000	2593	556
2001	2061	479
2002	1765	466
2003	2568	707
2004	1714	367
2005	6727	1682
2006*	2619	592

*Up to 2006

Statement-V*Dengue Cases and Deaths in the Country*

Year	Cases	Deaths
1996	16517	545
1997	1177	36
1998	707	18
1999	944	17
2000	650	7
2001	3306	53
2002	1926	33
2003	12754	215
2004	4153	45
2005	11985	157
2006*	10815	171

*Up to 13.12.2006